APPROVED

# BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
The Fed confider must be	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please 2	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper  On water bills  Other
	Date customers were informed: 6/15/2009
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed
0/	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: North East Mississippi Daily Journal
	Date Published: 6 / 15/2009
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:/ /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
	IFICATION
the for	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name	Tufe (President, Mayfr, Owner, etc.)  7-1-2009 Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215  Phone: 601-576-7518

# **Northeast Mississippi Daily**

# 2DU33

#### LEGAL NOTICE

2008 Annual Orlnking Water Quality Report Town of Sharman PWS#: 0580008 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We went you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutew Pormation Aquifer.

The source water experiment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall assemblidity of its drinking water supply to identify operated assemblidity of its drinking water supply to identify operated sources of contamination. The general assemblidity residence to each well of this system are provided interestable, below. A report containing datastile information on now the susceptibility rearrainations were made nos been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Sherman have received a moderate susceptibility raining to confirmination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water ubity, please contact Clint R, Long et 662-871-2521. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water ubity. If you want to fear more, please attend the regular scheduled meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Sherman Town Hell.

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We routherly monther for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water containing months are desired during for the period of Jenuary 15t to December 31st, 2008. In cases where montaining water required in 2005, the table reliefs the month regard restricts. As where the surface of land or underground, it classives network of 2005 and a surface of the surface of land or underground, it classives network of 2005 and a surface of the surface of land or underground, it classives network of 2005 and a surface of the surface of land or underground, it classives making minerals and, in some cases, radicactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; national containments, such as solds and making the surface of the surface of lands or underground, and containments, such as solds and making the surface of the surface of lands and the surface of the surface of lands and the surface of the surface of lands and lands and the surface of lands and lands and

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as dose to the MCLGs as leasible using the best available treatment technology.

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Parts per million (pam) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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Contaminant	Violation V/N	Date Collected	Lével Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Messure- ment	MCLG	MCL.	Likely	Source of Contomination
Microbiological	Contami	nants							
1. Total Collform Bacteria	N	September	Positive		NA.	0	present colliorm b in 5% of n sampl	acteria	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Conta	minunta								
10. Barlum	N	2006*	,256	.195-,256	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2006*	3.9	2.8-3.9	ррь	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit	
14. Copper	Nį	2008	4	o	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16, Plateide	N	2006*	.201	.175-,201	ppm	4	+	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factores	
17. Lesd	N	2008	ŝ	0	ppb	o	AL#15	Corros system deposi	ion of household plumbing ns, erosion of natural its.
21, Sefemuni	řŧ	2006*	1.6	1.3-1.6	bbp	50	50	metal	inge from patroleum and refinenss; erosion of i deposits; discharge from
Disinfection By-	Producte								
Chlorina	N	2008	.82	.1562	ppm	U	MDRL≖4	Water	additive used to control

\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contraminants:
(1) Total Collors. Colliforns are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially hermful, bacteria may be present. Colliforns were found in more samples than allowed and this was a wording of potential problems.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However in September 2008, we violated a directing water standard. We took a sample that showed the presence of conform bestene. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent tasting. We're proud that you're disching water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have thered through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAPE at these levels.

testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAPE at this levels. We are required to migrate you definding water for specific constituents on a monthly basis, flexibility to retire monording are an indicator of whether or not our definking water meet instift standards. Beginning lantary 1, 2004, the Mississipal State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water determined. One water system required public water determined to the control of the standards of the standards of the monotonic for educations. Our water system failed to complete these inonitoring requirements in Occamber of 2007, we did complete the monotonic requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no colliform present. In an effort to enture systems complete all monotoning requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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All sources of dinching water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, incorganic or organic chemicals and realizations substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some conteminants. The presence of contaminants door not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health fall. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by colling the devironmental Protection Agency's Safe Orinking Water Holling et 1-800-426-4791.

correction registry 3 sets unnivery wester fround as 1-200-420-471.

Sonie people may be more vulnerable to conteminantly in defiding water than the general population, Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some edetry, and infents can be particularly at this from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their feaths care provides: EMA/COC quiedenes on appropriate means to lasten the first find fection by cryptospariation and other micro-biological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-476-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\* MESSAGE FROM MSON CONCURNING MADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

in accordance with the Radionuclides Role, all community public water supplies were required to simple quarterly for radionuclides begin-ning January 2007 - December 2007, Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Hississipp State Department of Healtin Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compilance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the required in faction by the public water supply. MSDH was required to Issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this Issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Perker, Deputy Director, fureau of Public Water Supply; at 601.757.0718.

The Town of Sherman works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. June 15, 2009.

#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Sherman PWS#: 0580008 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Sherman have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clint R. Long at 662-871-2521. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular scheduled meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Sherman Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or, farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that rap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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				TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL.	Likely So	ource of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamin	ants						
Total Coliform  Bacteria	N	September	Positive		NA	0	pre	ence of	Naturally present in the environment

10. Barium	N	2006*	.256	.195256	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	3.9	2.8 - 3.9	ppb	10	20 10	Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.4	0	ppm	1	.3 AL=1	<ul> <li>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</li> </ul>
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.201	.175201	ppm		4	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	1	O	ppb		O AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.6	1.3 1.6	ppb	5	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n Bv-	Product	3			<u>l</u>	<u> </u>	
Chlorine	IN	2008	.82	.1582	ppm	0 N	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However in September 2008, we violated a drinking water standard. We took a sample that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no colliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Town of Sherman works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<u>The</u>	<u>FAX</u>	662-822-2517
Date:	7.1.09	
NUMBER C	F PAGES INCL	UDING THIS SHEET
TO:	Melissa	
Company:	Bureau of Wate	er
Fax:	601.576.7822	
		•
FROM:	Connie Allen	
Company:	TOWN OF SHE PO BOX 397 SHERMAN, MS	
Fax:	662-842-2517	
Phone:	662-840-9185	
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<u>The</u>	<u>FAX</u>	662-822-2517	59
Date:	7-1-09	7	
NUMBER (	OF PAGES INC	CLUDING THIS SHEET	
то:	Melissa		
Company:	Bureau of W	ater	
Fax:	601.576.782	2	
FROM:	Connie Alle	n	
Company:	TOWN OF S PO BOX 397 SHERMAN,	7	
Fax:	662-842-251	7	
Phone:	662-840-918	5	
NOTES:	Please De	fme know y this	
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3		(March 1997)	

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	Advertisement in local paper  On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6/15/2009
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: North East Mississippi Daily Journal
	Date Published: 6 / 15/2009
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
	IFICATION
the for	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system i meand manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and it is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  7-1-2009 Date  17-1-2009 Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215  Phone: 601-576-7518

# **Northeast Mississippi Daily**

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17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.6	1.3-1.6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.	
Disinfection By	-Products		L		***************************************				
Chlorine	N	2008	.82	.1582	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water	additive used to control oes

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#### \*\*\*\*\* MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides begin-ning January 2007 - December 2007, Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Nississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

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The Town of Sherman works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. June 15, 2009

# RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY 2009 JUL -7 PM 1: 43

### RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Sherman PWS#: 0580008

2009 JUL -7 PM 1: 43

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer.

May 2009

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Sherman have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clint R. Long at 662-871-2521. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular scheduled meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Sherman Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that rap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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				TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely So	ource of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamin	ants						
Total Coliform     Bacteria	N	September	Positive		NA	0	coliforn	esence of n bacteria of monthly	Naturally present in the environment

10. Barium	N	2006*	.256	.195256	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2006*	3.9	2.8 – 3.9	ppb	100	10	O Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.4	0	ppm	1.3	3 AL=1.	3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.201	.175201	ppm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb		) AL.=1	<li>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</li>
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.6	1.3 – 1.6	dqq	50	5	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	on By-	Products	}					
Chlorine	N	2008	.82	.1582	ppm	0 M		Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

Microbiological Contaminants:

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However in September 2008, we violated a drinking water standard. We took a sample that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliforms. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

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RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY 2009 JUL -7 PM 1: 43

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI , LEE COUNTY:

Personally appeared before me,	DIANNE POWELL	Notary Public
in and for said County and State,		Publisher of
newspaper printed and published in		
Northeast Mississippi Daily Journal, w		
of a certain notice, a true copy of which	n is hereunto attached, has been :	made in said newspaper fo
weeks consecutively to-wit:		
Vol. 136. No. 76 Date Jun		
Vol No Date	20	
Witness my hand and seal this 15  of Fourill	day , 20 <u>09</u>	
My Commission expires  OF MI  OF ARY F  OF		
To 1678 words at 12 Cent	NTERS FEES ts per word	\$201.36 \$600
To Proof of Publication		20736
Total		

### **LEGAL NOTICE**

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		-	ALCOHOL: NO.	TEST RES	SULTS	- MARIE	NO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		
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Microbiological	Contami	nants	1011/0	TOTAL IL					
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive		NA	0	present coliform b in 5% of r samp	acteria environment	
Inorganic Conta	minants	MAN IIS	BUDY III		I VIII		SE NUM	M. S. L.	
10. Barium	N	2006*	.256	.195256	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2006*	3.9	2.8-3.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit	
14. Copper	N 12N 14	2008	4 Ves	o land tolomic ti o	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2006*	.201	.175201	ppm	4	4	Erosion water a strong fertilize	n of natural deposits; additive which promotes teeth; discharge from er and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosi system deposit	on of household plumbing s, erosion of natural s.
21. Selenium	N	2006*	1.6	1.3-1.6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.	
Disinfection By-	Products		6	dt of y				The same	
Chlorine	N	2008	.82	.1582	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water a	additive used to control

\*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

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### \*\*\*\*\*A Message from MSDH concerning radiological sampling\*\*\*\*

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